

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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U.S. Discloses Nuclear Tests 300 Miles Up

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The U.S. exploded three nuclear bombs "at a very high altitude outside the earth's atmosphere" over the south Atlantic last September in highly secret tests which could point the way towards a defense against ballistic missiles.

The tests, conducted more than 300 miles above the earth, were announced by the Defense Department in a terse statement early on Thursday. Top Pentagon officials described the blasts as "generally high degree of success."

Mr. Frank Shelton, Technical Director of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, said the tests achieved a "generally high degree of success." He said some of his associates believed it was "the greatest scientific experiment ever conducted."

The Defense Department announcement said the test project, code-named "Argus," had two purposes: to test scientific theories about the earth's magnetic field, and to examine high altitude effects of military interest.

'Scientific Vehicle'

The Pentagon said details of the military aspects would not be disclosed. But Mr. Shelton indicated the tests would aid in developing an anti-missile missile. He said the atomic weapons were blasted into the sky by a "scientific vehicle," not a military rocket, adding that the vehicle had "no military implications" at this time.

He also indicated that the Explorer IV earth satellite was launched by the tests, and that the radiation given off by the blasts.

The explosions apparently were undetected by Russia. Mr. Shelton said this probably was because they were so small and were detonated in a remote corner of the world.

(Soviet delegates at the atomic test ban talks in Geneva appeared surprised when informed of the tests. They refused to say if Russia had detected them, and said only that they had never heard them mentioned before.)

Atlas ICBM Flops Into Atlantic

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — An Atlas inter-continental ballistic missile fired Wednesday night developed trouble and fell far short of its planned long-range flight — 700 miles instead of 5,000 miles — the Air Force has announced.

The missile, which carried a nose-cone designed to house a hydrogen warhead in time of war, developed propulsion and control problems.

American Missile Group for Bonn

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — A Redstone ballistic missile group is to be stationed in West Germany in April to strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty forces, the U.S. Army has announced.

The Redstone has a range of about 200 miles and is a tactical weapon capable of firing a nuclear warhead.

E-W Agree On 3 More Points of Test Pact

GENEVA — The U.S., Britain and Russia on Thursday agreed on three more articles of a nuclear test ban treaty, shortly before their atom conference negotiations went into recess until mid-April.

The articles were on the duration of the treaty, periodic review of the functioning of a nuclear control and inspection network, and procedures for registering the treaty, when completed, with the U.N.

This brings to seven the number of articles approved by the conference.

(UPI, Reuter)

With deep regret we announce the sudden passing of our
Branch Manager in France

Dr. Joseph Massis

one of the founders and veteran workers of the national airlines

EL AL Management and Staff

Suez Trouble Part Of Inter-Arab War

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion stated here on Thursday morning that Egypt has interfered with the passage of Israel cargo through the Suez Canal in order to bolster her prestige in the inter-Arab cold war.

At a press conference at the Eilat Hotel, Mr. Ben-Gurion stated that the passage of UNCTE in the Tiran Straits is no less important to Nasser than to Israel and there is no reason to expect that Nasser will demand its recall.

But, he declared, if a withdrawal does take place and Egypt interferes with the passage of UNCTE, the Tiran Straits is no less important to Nasser than to Israel and there is no reason to expect that Nasser will demand its recall.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was in a gay mood, and answered reporters' questions with gusto.

Both Egypt and Iraq are claiming that Israel is supporting the other side, but this is untrue, the Prime Minister said. Israel will gladly support any peace-loving state among its Arab neighbors. Unfortunately, there is none at present.

He said one day there will be.

Mrs. Meir Back From U.S., Paris

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT — Foreign Minister Golda Meir said on arrival here Thursday night by El Al that the Egyptian action in confiscating Israeli cargo at Port Said was a violation of international law and established international custom.

"It is more serious this time because we are not the only injured party. The owners of the ship and cargo are also affected," Mrs. Meir declared.

Mrs. Meir returned from a month's tour of the U.S. on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal and Israel Bonds. On the way home, she stopped off in Paris, where she conferred with Government leaders.

During her stay in the U.S. she had spent a day in Washington and had met with Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter and "other friends of Israel," Mrs. Meir said that everywhere in the U.S. she had found "understanding and sympathy for Israel."

In Paris, Mrs. Meir "took the opportunity of being received by Premier Debré, Foreign Minister Couve de Murville and other Cabinet members."

"I found in France, among the heads of the present government and the former government, a warm feeling of friendship and a desire to help to an extent that one could ask for nothing more."

When asked about reports that she had held conversations in Washington on the Jordan River water scheme, Mrs. Meir would not reply.

As reported, the discussions in Paris had included French participation in building a shipyard in Israel, Mrs. Meir said she had not discussed this matter "nor do I know of any difficulty on this issue."

The Foreign Minister said that she wished to convey to the citizens of the State warm regards from American Jewry. "This Jewry has once again proved its enthusiasm for Israel and its strong desire to help solve every problem confronting us."

Mrs. Meir noted the great enthusiasm which she encountered in her many meetings with the American Jewish community.

Greeting her at the airport were the President's Aide; the French Ambassador; the Canadian Ambassador; the U.S. Charge d'Affaires; the Finance Minister; the Ambassador to Great Britain; the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry; the Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive; the Secretary to the Government; the Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee; the Secretary General of Mapai; the Acting Chief of Protocol; the Head of the Mapai International Relations Department; representatives of the U.S.A. and Bonds organizations and members of her family.

Review Parade

at noon, an army parade, including units of the infantry, the Navy and Gads, marched past the Prime Minister; the Chief of Staff, Ben-Gurion, Leasing Officer, Southern Command, Avraham Joffe; and Mayor Hanoch Nenner. Addressing the parade, Mr. Ben-Gurion pointed to reports that Israeli forces arrived at the shores of the Red Sea 10 years ago, they had stretched a hand across 3,000 miles to the days of the King of Judah, who had understood the importance of this passage to the lands of Asia and Africa.

Mr. Ben-Gurion emphasized the importance of the Sinai campaign in raising Israel's prestige among Afro-Asian countries, who saw in this campaign a model for economic, military and political development. The Sinai campaign had given these nations an entirely new image of Israel and there were now sending their sons and daughters to study here.

There was no doubt, Mr. Ben-Gurion said, that Eilat would one day be a great international port, but this necessitated the population of the hinterland during Israel's second decade.

After lunch at the Salomon Hotel, Mr. Ben-Gurion boarded a plane to the north.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

**MRS. MEIR TO HEAD
MAPAI ELECTION FUND**

TEL AVIV — Foreign Minister Golda Meir was on Thursday named as chairman of the Party's election fund and of the steering committee for the Mapai Convention which opens on April 4.

U.N. Instructs Cairo to Release Seized Cargo

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Assistant Secretary-General of the U.N., Dr. Ralph Bunche and Mr. Andrew Cordier, have cabled urgent instructions to the U.N. release the Israeli cargo seized at Port Said from the U.A.R. in Jerusalem on Thursday.

It is understood that Dr. Bunche and Mr. Cordier also maintained contact by cable with Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld on the U.A.R.'s violation of its international obligations. The U.N. Secretary-General is at present in India on an Asian tour.

A political observer said in Jerusalem yesterday that while it was possible that Egypt might interfere with one or two more vessels, this practice was unlikely to continue. Even if she disregarded Israel protests, she would be troubled by those of other nations whose vessels were involved, and particularly by those launched by the insurance companies by whom the losses involved are borne.

INA reports that the Israeli Embassy staff in London have begun a series of talks with Foreign Office officials on the Cairo authorities' actions. The agency points out that Britain has a special interest in the matter because part of the seized cargo was in the legal possession of Ceylon, which is a British Dominion, and part was destined for Hongkong, a Crown Colony.

A Foreign Office spokesman said on Thursday that British policy on navigation through the Suez Canal is guided by the principles of freedom of international waterway in conformity with the six principles laid down by the Security Council in October, 1956.

At the United Nations, Israeli delegates conferred with the representatives of Japan, Italy and Panama, who are members of the Security Council.

Jordanians Detain Israel MAC Officer

Jordanian soldiers near Larn on Thursday morning forcibly detained and threatened an Israel Representative on the Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, the Army spokesman announced.

The Israel officer was on routine duty in coordination with his opposite numbers on the Jordanian side when he was detained by the Jordanian soldiers. He was released only after the intervention of a U.N. Observer.

Israel has lodged a sharp protest and has demanded an investigation into the incident.

JORDAN PREMIER FROM U.K. TO U.S.

LONDON (Reuter). — Jordan's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Samir Rifai, had a general discussion on Thursday with Minister of State John Profumo. He is due to leave for the U.S.A. today for talks on American economic aid for Jordan and to prepare for King Hussein's visit.

Over 20 Africans Held In N. Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (Reuter). — More than 20 Africans, including a woman, have been arrested in Northern Rhodesia in the past 24 hours, it was reported in Salisbury on Thursday. The woman allegedly attempted to hit a policeman with a pick handle.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

A Kenya police pathologist, Dr. Morris Reed, said Thursday that two men detained at the same time were beaten to death.

'Young Nasser' Advised Not To Strain Himself

MOSCOW (UPI). — Mr. Khrushchev told his press conference on Thursday that Abdul Nasser is "young and hot-headed" and "could easily strain himself."

The Soviet Premier was questioned whether the Soviet Union could maintain friendly relations with the U.A.R. in spite of the fact that there is a great divergence of views on Iraq and the role of Communism in the Arab countries.

Mr. Khrushchev replied: "I think we can maintain friendly relations with the U.A.R. as well as with Iraq. We stand for non-intervention in the affairs of other states."

"Nasser is a young President and hot-headed. It is pleasant to meet him, but now he is undertaking something above his stature. This is harmful and he could easily strain himself. When he attacks Communism, I, as a Communist, will defend them. If Nasser will be patient and not interfere in Iraq and other Arab republics, it will be better for the Arab world and it will only strengthen their independence."

Sudan, Lebanon Try to Mediate

Sudan on Thursday expressed its desire to mediate in the current U.A.R.-Iraq rift, while Cairo radio reported that Nasser and President Fud Shehab of the Lebanon are due to meet shortly, apparently also in connection with mediation moves.

In Jakarta, Indonesian newspapers quoted Afro-Asian diplomats there as suggesting President Soekarno, too, as a possible peace-maker.

Sudanese offer was contained in notes handed to all Arab diplomats in Khartoum. A copy of the note was sent to the Arab League in Cairo.

The Lebanese Ambassador in Amman, Mohammed Sabra, declared on Wednesday that the struggle between Moscow-backed Communists and Arab nationalists had now begun.

Russia helped the Arabs only while they were still fighting Western imperialism. When this battle was won, Moscow would begin the second stage of its plan, abandoned its support of "positive neutralism," and advocated dependence on Russian imperialism, the broadcast said.

Damascus radio reported that "indignant" demonstrations took place on Thursday in Syria's main towns against "Khrushchev's interference in internal Arab affairs."

Baghdad radio's political commentator said that "Nasser has become an Arab Hitler," with his own S.S. — "the Blue Shirts" — and army of "butchers and secret police."

Israel, Burma Join In Building Firm

RANGOON. — Sole Boneh, in partnership with a Burmese Government agency, is setting up the Burma Housing and Construction Company Ltd. to build homes, roads and bridges.

This follows the signing of an agreement here on Wednesday between the Israel enterprise and the Burmese Defence Services Institute, under which the former will hold 49 per cent of the shares and the latter 51 per cent.

The Israel Ambassador, Dr. Daniel Levin, and the Burmese Deputy Chief of Staff, Col. Aung Mye, sign the accord.

About 30 Israeli experts and their families are expected to arrive in Burma shortly to help establish the new company.

In Accra, it was announced that G.N.C.C., a joint venture of the Ghana Industrial Development Corporation and Sole Boneh, is awarding six scholarships to employees to enable them to undertake technical training in Israel.

(AFP, INA)

Khrushchev Agrees to FM Talks, Urges German Peace Conference

U.K. Rejects 40-Power Parley

WASHINGTON (UPI). — British Premier Harold Macmillan arrived on Thursday for talks on Berlin and Germany with President Eisenhower, consequent on his visit to Russia.

Before leaving Ottawa earlier in the day he rejected Mr. Khrushchev's latest call for a conference of all World War II belligerents as an impractical way to settle East-West differences.

Bonn Socialists Want Neutral Zone

BONN (Reuter). — West Germany's opposition Social Democratic party on Tuesday called for a zone in Europe free of atomic weapons and foreign troops.

In a plan for Germany published here, the party said a military relaxation of tension in Europe was a preliminary condition for a stage-by-stage reunification of Germany.

The zone of "relaxed tension" should include both Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Foreign troops of the Warsaw and Nato pacts should withdraw from the zone, while national troops within the area would have no atom or hydrogen bombs and their armament would be limited.

The countries in the zone would leave the Warsaw and Nato pacts as soon as the security system was completed, and a collective security agreement would be signed by the states concerned, including the U.S. and Russia, to guarantee the arrangement.

The plan was immediately described as "dangerous" by the press service of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

France Ready for Talks But 'Not under Duress'

PARIS (UPI). — French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville said on Thursday that France would negotiate with Russia over Berlin, but not under duress.

He reaffirmed the position of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Government on the Berlin issue during an appearance before the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee.

A communiqué from the Committee later quoted M. de Murville as "recalling that the French Government remains favourable towards negotiation with the U.S.S.R. on the double condition that our rights in no way are undermined and that the negotiations do not take place under duress." He also "emphasized that the divergences of view among the Western powers are more apparent than real," and blamed "the press" for much of this "apparent" split over Berlin among the Western big four.

The French and Italian Premiers on Thursday reached complete unity of views in talks on Berlin and German problems, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

**There is no
Purim Party**

without drinks, and each drink needs a snack to go with it. This year serve your guests crisp OSEK "Egg Almonds" and tasty Chow Mein "Chinese Noodles." They are always ready to eat, and make an ideal snack to go with any drink — whether milk, wine, beer or brandy. (Adv.)

Bulgaria Says: Sue In Our Own Courts

THE HAGUE (Reuter). — Bulgaria on Thursday completed presentation of her arguments to the International Court of Justice, opposing the jurisdiction of the Court in the case which is the subject of a dispute over the shooting down of an El Al Constellation aircraft in 1955.

The President of the Court, Judge Heighe Klæstad, of Norway, adjourned the hearings until Monday, when Israel will state her plea that the Court has jurisdiction.

Professor Pierre Cot, representing Bulgaria, said on Thursday that Bulgaria was willing to pay compensation. Since she recognized that she was partly responsible — partly, because it was also an error on the part of the Israeli aircraft that it was over Bulgarian territory without giving prior notice.

Prof. Cot added that it was therefore open to the relatives of the 36 victims and to El Al to seek compensation before the Bulgarian courts.

(Reuter, Constel — Page 4)

'We Will Accept May 11'

MOSCOW. — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev on Thursday accepted in advance the West's invitation to a Foreign Ministers' conference on Germany on May 11. But he urged full-scale talks by all the World War II allies to write a final peace treaty with Germany.

He was giving a two-hour press conference in the Kremlin for Soviet and foreign journalists.

After reading a statement calling for an all-German peace treaty, Mr. Khrushchev was asked by a correspondent if May 11 would be accepted as the date for a Foreign Ministers' meeting. If the West proposed it, the Soviet Premier replied that although the Western powers had not yet replied to the Soviet note of March 2 agreeing in principle to a Foreign Ministers conference and eventually a meeting of heads of Governments.

"Although we see some 'ifs' in his statement, we know that events will progress in the correct direction and eventually there will be a Foreign Ministers conference and eventually a meeting of heads of Governments."

Other points made by Mr. Khrushchev were:

- The May 11 deadline for ending Berlin's occupation was set by "looking at the ceiling."
- Since it took 14 years to prepare for the end of World War II, it might take another one or two years to get an answer on Berlin. So, he looked at the ceiling and decided six months would be enough.
- West German Chancellor Adenauer "is behaving like a young fighting cock who has calculated his own strength. He is urging his allies to war. If he were concerned about his own people, he would understand that West Germany would be the first to burn up in war. He belongs to the Christian party. He has prerequisites for being a good, kind man. If his church did not act in this way, he would be a good man. He should excommunicate him."
- When a Soviet journalist asked Mr. Khrushchev's opinion of alleged statements by Admiral Arthur Burke and General Maxwell Taylor, who reportedly called for total nuclear war in case of a Berlin conflict, he replied: "If they want to punish somebody he deserves him of reason first. God has acted in this way. If they were Soviet citizens the Attorney General would prosecute. But other laws prevail in the U.S."

Good Humour

The press conference was television and radio broadcast. It was notable for its mildness of tone and good humour.

On the question whether the Western powers owed rights and obligations in West Berlin, Mr. Khrushchev replied: "Yes, we recognize the rights and obligations arising from the German capitulation. But as 14 years have elapsed since the war, it is time to conclude a peace treaty to invalidate those rights."

Asked about Soviet troops after the conclusion of a peace treaty, he said they would remain in East Germany because their removal would depend upon an agreement between Nato and the Warsaw Pact Powers.

Referring to President Eisenhower's recent statement, he said they contained "some contradictions." "I believe that a speech in which the President voices threats was unwise. The press later reported that the President had been ad-libbing, without a text. Evidently his aim was to intimidate the Soviet Union."

TIME BANNED IN YUGOSLAVIA

BELOGRADE (UPI). — Yugoslavia on Thursday banned the March 9 issue of "Time" magazine, because it contained "an insulting attack on President Tito."

This attack was allegedly made in a letter written to "Time" and printed in the letters column.

KEREN KAYEMETH LEISRAEL THE DEDICATION CEREMONY OF THE SWISS FOREST

will take place on Sunday, March 22, 1958, at 11:30 a.m. in the Jerusalem Forest. The ceremony will be attended by H.E.M. Emilie Bisang, Ambassador of Switzerland to Israel.

Cure will be:

- JERUSALEM — at 10:45 a.m., from the K.E.L. Head Office.
- TEL AVIV — at 9:30 a.m., from the K.E.L. Office 7 Rehov Hashahar.
- HAIFA — at 8 a.m., from the K.E.L. Office 14 Rehov Herzl.

Our Aim — Far-Reaching Histadrut Reforms

Israel workers will soon be called on to voice their opinion on the policy and structure of the Histadrut. Haavod Hazioni appeals to members of the working class, white-collar workers and professionals, because of its ACHIEVEMENTS:

- The Government Labour Exchange is now a reality, thanks to Haavod Hazioni's unremitting ideological struggle over a period of many years.
- A policy of wage differentiation has been introduced, to encourage vocational proficiency, higher educational standards and greater productivity.

OUR BASIC PRINCIPLES:

- Prime consideration of the interests of the general public and of the State.
- Social security for all; full employment, a fair standard of living, and social insurance.
- Democracy and freedom of the individual.

OUR PROGRAMME OF HISTADRUT REFORMS:

To ensure that the Histadrut shall serve its members — and not subordinate them:

To ensure the normal workings of a democracy, this is what must be done:

- All functions of government transferred to the Government; introduction of compulsory health insurance through a governmental health insurance agency;
- Elimination of party politics from the Histadrut; introduction of a selective wage policy;
- Organizational and economic decentralization within the Histadrut; social reform of the Histadrut economy through participation of the workers in management;
- Free competition instead of internal monopoly of Histadrut economic enterprises;
- Protection of members' rights against high-handed treatment by institutions and organizations.

The aim of these reforms is NOT to undermine the Israel workers' material or social standards, but rather to IMPROVE and FORTIFY them, under a regime that shall ensure the rights and freedom of all.

**HAOVOD HAZIONI
PROGRESSIVE PARTY
FACTION IN THE HISTADRUT**

Residents are requested to make payment at any of the bagh branches in the city. Collectors' offices are open to the public between 7:30 a.m. — 4 p.m. continuously.

TO ALL RESIDENTS OF TEL AVIV-YAFFO
**NOW IS THE TIME TO SETTLE YOUR MUNICIPAL RATES
AND AVOID PAYING A 20% FINE**

MUNICIPALITY OF TEL AVIV-YAFFO

DAILY

New Knits for Spring

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ELANIT knitwear fashions in materials suited for the season inaugurated the firm's spring line at the Dore Hotel last Thursday. A fashion show-birthday party, the occasion marked the company's tenth anniversary and their half-million-dollar mark of export to many foreign markets. In introducing the show, Dr. Gertlerman, founder and manager of the company, pointed out that the company now had about 200 foreign customers for its Western, knitted suits and dresses.

Conventional styles and bright colors characterized the dresses, two-piece suits and striped blouses. New models featured at the show. Among these were casual, and dressy numbers in the new materials with lots of dots and stripes. From a distance, one would hardly have known that the materials were knitwear.

The new fabrics are trade marked: Filanit — an imported mercerized cotton with silk-like appearance practical for the warmer season to come; Oranit — a high-built cotton quality, especially developed for dresses and two-piece sets; Loopit — a mohair knit with high loops, now very much in vogue all over the world; Srigarig — for jersey wool dresses knitted on Elanit's own Weave-



nit machines, supposed to be softer and stronger; Cashmirit — once used only for sweaters but now for the first time for dresses. It is a soft cashmere-like material.

Among the outstanding pieces shown in these new materials was a dressy suit in navy blue, made of Filanit. Sleeveless, the blouse had a round neck from which dropped four lucite buttons and came low over the hips, blending into the slim skirt.

Another was a turquoise ensemble with a pleated skirt. A very smart number was a crimson Srigarig suit whose interesting feature was a white blouse which was attached in the front. The loose jacket had a wide half-belt slung low in the rear over a tapering kick-pleated skirt (illustrated).

While most of the skirts ran straight and narrow, or in barrel-shaped permanent pleats, the dress went into generous hippy flares. A

mustard-toned Loopit, mohair ensemble, for example, was well turned out, but because of its bulk it was not flattering even on the slim model. The same is true of the other numbers in this type of material.

A very acceptable casual was the two-piece gaily-striped orion dress, whose V-neck and tight short sleeves were outlined with a thin line of red. Another bright model was the smartly tailored dress in violet with white jacquard design.

One of the most interesting items in the whole show was a two-piece Srigarig dress in olive green with a tassel belt slung casually over the waist. The belt adjusted to form a standaway collar when draped around the neck, shifting the tassels to the side (illustrated).

Another distinguished model was an all-white mohair dress with a wide red suede belt and matching coat.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

The Chichero and the Professor

By Dr. Eliahu Yaros

UP to the first World War perhaps the most exciting and certainly the most dangerous field of medical research was in tropical medicine. Many are the dramatic tales of the early pioneers who struggled through swamp and jungle in search of the cause of the mysterious plague or the transmitter of yellow fever. In the early days, too, there were many victims of these tropical diseases, among them those who sought to pry into nature's secrets.

Gradually, over the years, the broad pattern of disease transmission was unfolded and little was left for the field worker. Research problems then tended to be more technical in nature, involving the application of principles already known and to try out new methods of control of insects and diseases, worked out in the comparative comfort of the base laboratory. Many problems of tropical medicine have been solved by the means of progress, by education and by development of backward countries. A few problems do remain, however, and provide interest and excitement for the curious.

Such is the problem of leishmaniasis among the Chicheros. Leishmaniasis is a parasitic disease of the skin, widely distributed in the Middle East and South America though almost gone from Israel. In this part of the world, the skin sore, produced by the infection of a tiny biting sandfly, was called Jericho rose or Damascus sore. The sandfly is especially sensitive to DDT and has thus all but been wiped out here. In some underdeveloped regions of the world it is still on the march, and one of these is the British Honduras. There, in the forests, an unsophisticated Indian people called Chichero because they collect chewing gum from tree sap, suffer from ulcers of their ears



called "Ray sores." These too are due to leishmaniasis.

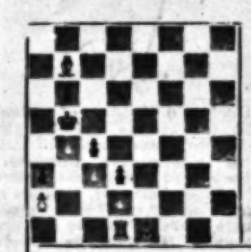
Professor Garnham of the London School of Tropical Medicine set out to study the cause of Ray sores, on horseback and by foot through the tropical forest. But the Chicheros proved elusive as will-of-the-winds. They stayed in the forest for the whole six months of the wet season, moving about from tree to tree in groups of two or three, and the agent who supplied them with food and collected the chewing gum was very elusive as to their whereabouts. Professor Garnham could only discover one camp with three people. But he was in luck: the rains rather than the forest, kept the Chicheros out of the forest, and he was able to track down their quarry and make their tests with little protest from the by then anaesthetized sufferers.

Once the material was available, it was comparatively straightforward to show that the leishmaniasis is similar to known infections in the old world, to prove that it is also transmitted by sandflies and to work out ways of vaccinating people against infection.

For the true scientific adventurer there are still many interesting problems in tropical medicine that make a welcome change from the routine of the laboratory.

Chess

Problem No. 1235
V. Milavsky, Soviet Army
Soviet All-Union Prize Try. 1958



1. J1: Bf1; Bb7; Pa3, b4, c5, d5, e5, f5, g5, h5, a6, b6, c6, d6, e6, f6, g6, h6, a7, b7, c7, d7, e7, f7, g7, h7, a8, b8, c8, d8, e8, f8, g8, h8, a9, b9, c9, d9, e9, f9, g9, h9, a10, b10, c10, d10, e10, f10, g10, h10, a11, b11, c11, d11, e11, f11, g11, h11, a12, b12, c12, d12, e12, f12, g12, h12, a13, b13, c13, d13, e13, f13, g13, h13, a14, b14, c14, d14, e14, f14, g14, h14, a15, b15, c15, d15, e15, f15, g15, h15, a16, b16, c16, d16, e16, f16, g16, h16, a17, b17, c17, d17, e17, f17, g17, h17, a18, b18, c18, d18, e18, f18, g18, h18, a19, b19, c19, d19, e19, f19, g19, h19, a20, b20, c20, d20, e20, f20, g20, h20, a21, b21, c21, d21, e21, f21, g21, h21, a22, b22, c22, d22, e22, f22, g22, h22, a23, b23, c23, d23, e23, f23, g23, h23, a24, b24, c24, d24, e24, f24, g24, h24, a25, b25, c25, d25, e25, f25, g25, h25, a26, b26, c26, d26, e26, f26, g26, h26, a27, b27, c27, d27, e27, f27, g27, h27, a28, b28, c28, d28, e28, f28, g28, h28, a29, b29, c29, d29, e29, f29, g29, h29, a30, b30, c30, d30, e30, f30, g30, h30, a31, b31, c31, d31, e31, f31, g31, h31, a32, b32, c32, d32, e32, f32, g32, h32, a33, b33, c33, d33, e33, f33, g33, h33, a34, b34, c34, d34, e34, f34, g34, h34, a35, b35, c35, d35, e35, f35, g35, h35, a36, b36, c36, d36, e36, f36, g36, h36, a37, b37, c37, d37, e37, f37, g37, h37, a38, b38, c38, d38, e38, f38, g38, h38, a39, b39, c39, d39, e39, f39, g39, h39, a40, b40, c40, d40, e40, f40, g40, h40, a41, b41, c41, d41, e41, f41, g41, h41, a42, b42, c42, d42, e42, f42, g42, h42, a43, b43, c43, d43, e43, f43, g43, h43, a44, b44, c44, d44, e44, f44, g44, h44, a45, b45, c45, d45, e45, f45, g45, h45, a46, b46, c46, d46, e46, f46, g46, h46, a47, b47, c47, d47, e47, f47, g47, h47, a48, b48, c48, d48, e48, f48, g48, h48, a49, b49, c49, d49, e49, f49, g49, h49, a50, b50, c50, d50, e50, f50, g50, h50, a51, b51, c51, d51, e51, f51, g51, h51, a52, b52, c52, d52, e52, f52, g52, h52, a53, b53, c53, d53, e53, f53, g53, h53, a54, b54, c54, d54, e54, f54, g54, h54, a55, b55, c55, d55, e55, 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f270, g270, h270, a271, b271, c271, d271, e271, f271, g271, h271, a272,

Cargo Seized

WITH his relations with Iraq, the Soviet Union getting out of hand, U.A.R. dictator Abdel Nasser started up some new trouble with Israel.

On March 26 Egyptian customs officials stopped the 1,800-ton ship, the *Libertine*, flying the Liberian flag and entering the Suez Canal with a cargo of potatoes and fruit from Haifa to Cyprus. Israel adopted a wait-and-see attitude, hoping that the interference was of a technical nature and that the ship and her cargo would be permitted to resume the voyage quickly. Such temporary hold-ups had occurred before and Israel wished to avoid an international incident. This attitude was to be justified when another ship, carrying similar cargo from Haifa, was allowed through the Canal.

However, a few days later, the Egyptians ordered the cargo of the *Libertine* to be unloaded. Israel sent the ship away empty. Israel notified the U.N. Secretary-General and asked Assistant Secretary-General Ralph Bunche to make inquiries in Cairo. Before any reply was received, the Egyptians stopped yet another vessel, the German *Levi*, and began unloading her cargo of cement from Haifa.

This time Israel submitted an urgent protest to the U.N. Security Council. Since the Suez Canal was reopened in April 1957, Egypt had made no difficulties for vessels carrying Israeli cargo. By its latest action, Egypt suddenly created a situation which could not possibly be tolerated by Israel, breaking the Egyptian blockade of Israel's vital sea route to Asia and East Africa had been one of the main aims of the 1956 Sinai campaign.

Before the Canal was reopened in 1957, Israel repeatedly declared its intention to exercise its right to use the Suez Canal together with other maritime nations. The Western Powers expressed their support of Israel's position and in April 1957, an Israeli Ministry spokesman declared that if Egypt interfered with such an Israeli vessel, Israel would consider it an act of war.

The State Department, Whitehall and the Quai d'Orsay at the time reiterated their view that Egypt had no right whatsoever to interfere with Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal, and that any such interference would be met by the United States, France and Britain. During U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld's visit to the Middle East, this issue was discussed with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

In June the Danish ship *Ulla* Danielson, under charter to an Israeli company, passed the Canal unimpeded, this establishing a precedent which was recognized by President Nasser on June 11, 1957, in an interview with the London "Daily Telegraph." Nasser declared on that occasion that Egypt intended to pre-empt the passage of Israeli ships through the Canal "under its rights under the 1888 Constantinople Convention" (a right which the U.N. had previously denied), but that it would not stop



ISRAEL COMPLAINED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL against Egypt's seizure of Israel cargo on two ships in the Suez Canal.

THE U.N. TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION was asked to take firm steps to bring about cessation of renewed Syrian acts of aggression.

ISRAEL CELEBRATED THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY of its liberation by Israel forces.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY STUDENTS held a protest strike against higher tuition fees.

THE SEMINAR ON LAND SETTLEMENT of the International Farmers Convention opened at the Agricultural Research Station in Rehovot.

A FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR SETTLING 100,000 people in the Southern Negev at a cost of £100m. was prepared by the Ministry of Development.

A \$590 MILLION FOREIGN CURRENCY BUDGET was drafted for the next fiscal year.

other ships travelling "to or from Israel."

Only a fortnight later, however, the Egyptian authorities began the practice of blacklisting vessels which called at Israel ports and denying them the most way through the Canal, including the provision of water for the crew. In August the Egyptians stopped the *Levi* for four days, but released her and her cargo when Israel protested to the United Nations. In November 1957, the Egyptians seized a South African ship which had been sold some time before by Israel, and released her only after they had "clarified her status." After that, Egypt stopped interfering with ships, including those under charter to Israeli companies, which carried Israeli goods through Suez. No actual attempt was made by Israel to assert her right of sending a vessel flying the Israeli flag through the Canal, owing to the danger to the crew this would involve.

Border Stir

COME observers speculated that Nasser's action in Suez was another attempt to draw attention from his troubles in Iraq and in his relations with Moscow. This theory would find support in the fact that the Syrian border, after a period of relative tranquillity, which had fol-

lowed the U.N. Security Council discussion on the subject, the Syrians renewed their incursions into Israel territory. Syrian positions again began firing on Israeli positions along the border, and in September a regular bus service was inaugurated between the north and in November construction of the first eight residential houses was begun.

The new trouble started last Friday, when Syrian positions opened fire and wounded a farmer from Shefa Yashuv settlement who was working in the fields several hundred metres from the border. Next day, an Israeli police patrol discovered a Syrian herd grazing inside Israeli territory. The patrol approached, and the Syrian farmer, who was working in the fields, fled. The Director of the Foreign Ministry, Dr. A. Biran, met Col. Rickert, the Chief of Staff of the UNTSO, and called his attention to the gravity of the situation that might develop if the Syrians continued their hostile acts.

On Sunday there were minor incidents and when the Chief of Staff, Major General von Horn, returned to the Foreign Ministry, he was asked what, if any, assurances the U.N. had received that the Syrian authorities had indeed given strict instructions to their soldiers to abstain from and prevent shooting and incursions across the border. It is understood that any Syrian instructions of which the UNTSO had knowledge, Israel urged Gen. von Horn to make new and strong representations to the Syrians.

However, on the very same day, there were other three cases of incursions by Syrian soldiers into Israeli territory under the cover of fire from Syrian positions. On the Kinneret, Syrian fishermen continued their poaching.

General von Horn, who spent the last week-end in Cairo trying to discuss implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, suggested a survey of the causes of tension on the Israel-Syrian border, was apparently cold-shouldered by the Egyptians. For several weeks, Cairo gave no date when he could come. When he finally did arrive, Nasser was in Damascus against Iraq's Kaesem, and Mahmoud Fawzi developed a vented him from seeing the UNTSO Chief. The Syrian Gen. von Horn did get the UAR Foreign Ministry, and in talks with him no progress was made regarding the survey.

After the General's return to Jerusalem, it was stated that portions of the Israel-Syrian border would begin to be marked next week. Israeli quarters pointed out, however, that this in itself was of no use unless the Syrians were willing to respect the border—marked or unmarked.

Eilat's 10th

ISRAEL'S southernmost town, the port of Eilat, this week celebrated its tenth anniversary by the liberation by the Israeli Army. Thousands crowded the town for the festivities and a special camp was established for the visitors. The colourful history of Eilat's rapid development is reflected in a brief list of "firsts":

In March 1949, the Israeli Army established fortified positions at what was to become Eilat's port. In May, the first well was drilled, and in September the first refrigeration plant arrived.

In January 1950, the first two civilian families settled in Eilat. They were the families of truck drivers work-

Following the trend blazed 10 years ago to Eilat, thousands of troops travelled to Israel's southernmost town to participate in the anniversary celebrations.

Photo by Press

ing on the Beer-Sheva-Eilat road. In March 1949, the first regular flights and in April the first tourist bus were opened, followed by the opening of the Government House. In July Mr. Ben-Gurion opened the first water line and the first telephone line, and in November, a ripe fruit grown in Eilat, was presented to the Prime Minister. In December, the local Post Office was opened.

In April 1950, the first big ship, the 3,000-ton Greek *Alexandros*, arrived, bringing timber and other building materials from South Africa. In September, a regular bus service was inaugurated to the north and in November construction of the first eight residential houses was begun.

Couple Grow Crops in Sand with Salt Water

By ZEEV SCHUL

BETTER crops may be raised in the desert following the work of two ecologists, Dr. Hugo and Elisabeth Boyko, a dedicated husband-and-wife team of scientists.

Dr. Hugo Boyko heads the Division of Plant Ecology at the Agricultural Research Station, which is host to the International Seminar on Land Settlement at Rehovot this week. The Boykos propose to cultivate industrial and other crops on shifting sand dunes or structurally similar areas of highly saline and even undrained sea-water. They also suggest ways and means of transforming other arid and uncultivable areas into natural pasture without the aid of irrigation.

Man's attempts to irrigate his fields with saline water began early in the history of civilization. As fresh water ran short, man turned to brackish sources. This is borne out by archaeological records of excavations in Iraq, which attest to the dual salination of alluvial soils over a period of over 2,000 years. This salination usually led to poverty and depopulation—often even to wars—after attempted switchovers to salt-insensitive plants ended in eventual crop failure.

Experimenting for 30 Years

The study of plant life in salt steppes and sand dunes has always fascinated the Boykos, who began their specialization in this field here from Austria. In 1935, they adapted their research to local conditions. Their first target was the improvement of unutilized pastures for the Negev and other areas.

First attempts at irrigation with brackish water were made in 1949. Instead of basing them on a gradual process of transition and dilution, beginning with conventional soil, the Boykos tried the other extreme. Their special system of sowing and planting on undrained water yielded encouraging first results in a wide range of plant species—from the halophytes, which do well in swamp marshes, to the xerophytes, which thrive on bare, dry conditions. The logical conclusion was that the intermediate range of salt-insensitive plants would be able to thrive under similar conditions. This assumption was borne out when additional species were later raised under similar conditions over a period of several years.

One of the fundamental principles of the Boyko method of salt-water irrigation is that the soil must be permeable. Heavy or non-porous soil will not do. Sand dunes or rock-debris areas, of which there are more than 1,000,000 dunams in the Negev and some 300,000 more in the coastal plain, constitute the best for the new method.

Routine soil checks of areas thus irrigated proved that their saline content was virtually unaffected. The brine percolated through the soil, absorbed all the moisture they needed. The brine continued in its descent until stopped by some non-porous layer. Depending on the shape of this stratum the brine either accumulated out of harm's way, or continued to slide gradually seawards.

Repeated experiments under varying conditions have consistently exceeded the



Ecologists Hugo and Elisabeth Boyko, who have made tremendous advances in the growing of industrial crops on sand dunes by irrigating them with sea-water.

Dr. Boyko now recommends the Negev as a suitable object of research, the results of which will be applicable to arid zones the world over. He bases his recommendations on the principle that the Negev, within a relatively small area, permits the study of an unusual variety of arid zones ranging from steppe vegetation to desert varieties found in the vicinity of Eilat.

International recognition has come to the Boykos, who are now probably better known in scientific circles the world over than in the public in their native country. Dr. Boyko has been named Chairman of the International Committee for Desert Ecology and is an honorary member of many foreign scientific institutions. The Boykos share honours for the John Fleming medal, awarded to them in 1958 for their contribution "to the advancement of human welfare through outstanding accomplishments in science."

This medal is one of the highest awards in the world of science, and the Boykos were its fourth recipient.

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

U.A.R.-Iraq Rift Complete

NOW that the rupture between the United Arab Republic and Iraq is complete, observers of the Arab political scene are asking how the rift between the two countries was allowed to deteriorate to such an extent.

Although a satisfactory answer to this query is rather impossible to come by right now, it is to be noted that the rift's open breach was the logical conclusion of a process which began in July 1958, when a naturally Cairo-ruled coup d'état ruthlessly swept away the pro-Western Hashemite regime.



DIFFICULT STEERING

Leaders of the July revolution bore no grudge against Nasser or his policies. The Egyptian themselves have revealed that at least a year before the coup Nasser and his chief aide, Colonel Abdul Salim Arif, since executed, contacted Syrian Army intelligence with a view to peace in the Arab world and seeing how much help they could count on from Cairo.

When the July revolution took place, writes Baghdad's moderate "Al-Ahali" daily, relations between the two countries naturally improved and mutual defence and aid pacts were concluded. The new regime's first measure, in fact, was to extend recognition to the U.A.R. However, at this time, there was a call to merge Iraq with the United Arab Republic in an abnormal and undemocratic manner—a procedure which certain quarters in Syria, with the help of the Iraqi people, tried to impose on the Iraqi people. On the other hand, there was the call for a federal union which was to be brought about after a transitional period and through "correct democratic characteristics." The best way of strengthening the union was to annex Iraq.

It is to be regretted that this has led to the present state of affairs, whereby Cairo began to support reactionary activities in Iraq—a development which shows that U.A.R. leaders do not

other inhabitants were more than sympathetic to his movement. It seems further that airplanes were readied at Mosul Airport to take off for Baghdad, where the target was the radio station.

"The participation of non-military elements in putting down the revolt was quite decisive, and without the help of the Kurdish tribesmen, members of the Popular Resistance Movement, and 'peace partisans' who were in Mosul for the previous Friday's mass demonstrations, the revolt might have succeeded."

This overwhelming "civilian" participation in last week's events indeed puts Nasser in a very delicate position vis-à-vis the Communists, who can now claim with justice that they have "rescued" him from his enemies. Another outcome of this development may be the gradual fading of the army's really decisive influence in the country.

Cairo's Reaction

MEANWHILE, Cairo continues its crusade against Kaesem and the Iraqi Communists. The violence of its reaction can only mean that Kaesem considers Baghdad's challenge as the most dangerous threat to his standing in the Arab world he has faced so far. Compared to this threat, the enmity of politicians like Nuri al-Said and the old school of Arab nationalism fades. For one thing, while Nuri had no popular backing, Major-General Kaesem now enjoys the support of the bulk of Iraq's national and religious minorities which comprise an overwhelming majority of the population. These groups, notably Iraq's Kurds and Shi'ite Muslims, are opposed to any form of union with other Arab countries in the fear that they would become smaller minorities in a sea of Sunni Arabs.

A deeper rift between Cairo and Baghdad will, however, have its own repercussions in Iraq itself. There is no doubt, for instance, that a substantial section of the population would look askance at a Government which is in constant rivalry with Egypt. Another possible effect would be the further strengthening of Iraqi Communist influence in Iraq, with General Kaesem himself a non-Communist leaning more and more heavily on their support. It is understanding that this kind of development would suit Nasser well in his present impasse, since the growth of Communist influence in Iraq would only appear to justify his own contention that Iraq's own followers take control in Baghdad a Communist take-over is inevitable.

On the other hand, there are clear indications that Nasser is intentionally enervating the potential of Communism in Iraq and its threat to other Arab states. Whether this is intended to route Western public opinion against Iraq's present rulers is difficult to say for certain. It is instructive, however, that the Iraqis are charging Cairo with just that intention, claiming that Nasser has in fact become an associate of the U.S. State Department.

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Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. March 22	0845	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0915	R.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1300	AL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1500	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. March 23	0715	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, London
	0845	AL AL	Athens, Rome, London, Rome, Munich, Brussels
TUES. March 24	0845	AL AL	Johannesburg, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo, Athens, Rome, Paris
	0915	OLYMPIA AIR	London
	1300	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1820	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	1715	S.L.M.	Moscow, Amsterdam
	1900	AL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. March 25	1000	R.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	1130	AIR FRANCE	Zurich, Paris, London
THURS. March 26	0715	AIR FRANCE	Tokyo, Karachi, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, London
	0730	AL AL	Tokyo
	0845	SWISSAIR	Vienne
	0915	R.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0930	R.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	1300	AL AL	Istanbul
	1915	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1930	ADENA	Athens, Vienne, Brussels
	1945	R.E.A.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1950	AL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	1955	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
TEL. March 27	0845	R.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0915	OLYMPIA AIR	Athens, Rome, Zurich, London, New York
DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT.			
Day	Date	Time	To:
TUESDAY, March 24	KNOTHA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa	
TUESDAY, March 24	OLYMPIA	Piraeus, Genoa	

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OEDOEN PARTOS

the solo part and Yahli We
man conducting the Orch

A black and white photograph of Yehudi Menuhin, a young man with dark hair, wearing a suit and tie, playing a violin. He is looking down at his instrument with concentration. The background is dark and out of focus.

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tra of the Kibbutz Movement.
ment "Elin Gev" won Mo-
the Israel Prize in 1964.
also received a prize for
"Concertino for String
when it was performed
1961 at the I.L.C.M. Festival
in New York. Tel Aviv li-
honoured him twice with its
Israel Prize.

Other important works
Parton include "Violator"
Viola and String Orches-
(1946); his First Viola Con-
certo (1949), called "Song
Frasini," which viola virtu-
William Primrose includes
his repertoire; and "Visions
written in 1967 for Michal
Taubae and the Ramat Ga-
Chamber Orchestra and so-
for flute, piano and string
last year he finished a Violin
Concerto, commissioned by
the Fromm Foundation, and
Yehudi Menuhin, which
violinist is studying with
composer during his pre-
stay in the country, p-

shelf and demonstrates his

point of view, and the film is followed by a quintet flute and strings, to which the composer is just putting the finishing touches. The film is a Bhabha de Roths Chamber Music Concert, the Teiv Aviv Museum. Y. ROSE

other Isel composer. Partos himself copies his scores and parts for duplication by students to save the cost.

He has a special liking for the kibbutzim, and two of his works are directly inspired with them. His Symphonic Fantasy, "Eli Giv," was inspired in 1951 by the beauty of the kibbutzim as seen by and by the atmosphere of this outpost, lying beneath

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full of
energy.
is un-
willing-
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